VOL. LVIII.-NO. 17.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.-TEN PAGES.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

ATTENTION REDIRECTED TO IT BY THE STRINGENCY IN MONEY,

Sensior Farwell to Against the System Wall Street Continues to Critteles See. potery Windom-Where are Benster Sherman's National Banking Act Amendments !- Money Easter All Around.

Secretary Windom's unfortunate interviews. dished on Sunday and Monday, continue t stride with the money market the interest of business community. Bank officials, by passon of their relations to the Treasury Dement, are not impolitic enough to expres their views regarding Mr. Windom and his pelley for publication. At the moment they are bent upon helping Mr. Windom to get bonds that he has expressed a willingsess to buy to-day, for they appreciate the desirability of getting \$20,000,000 more eut of the Treasury at once. Though they do not say much, except to their intimate associates, their mental observations are so vigorous that they can almost be heard. Other business men, who, though as deeply interested as the bankers in the success of all of Mr. Windom's expedients, do not occupy as

delicate positions in relation to the monetary situation as bank officials do, are exceedingly estspoken in condemning Mr. Windom's Mundering manfestoes. They argue that Mr. Windom has, by asserting that he has exhausted his powers and the securces of the Treasury, put himself into a position that may embarrass him greatly if present measures fail to afford permanent relist. And even if they succeed, a similar emergency is liable to arise in December and again in March, and on those occasions the Secretary may find himself hampered by his recent uttersaces, even as he is now embarrassed by having to make good Mr. Blaine's campaign pledges regarding the deposits of public

money in national banks. The resources of the Treasury would hardly be ex-hausted for the moment even if all of the payments which it has offered to make batween now and Oct. 10 were made at once. Then the accumulation of money in the Treasury will go on afresh, until the extravagant appropriations of Congress begin to deplete tham. That may take a long time, as some of the larger appropriations, as, for instance, those contained in the Dependent Pension act, will have to be preceded by an immense amount of red tape, for the expense of which provision has not yet been made.

In the judgment of the ablest financial men in this city the Administration will eventually have to come to the deposit of a part of the Sovernment collections in national banks, and they maintain that Congress should take up at once the subject of modifying the relations between the Treasury and the national banks. A very strong argument is made in favor of the distribution of internal revenue receipts among the national banks of the principal reserve cities in different sections of the country, namely, New York, Boston, Philadelphia Chicago, and New Orleans. The deposits should be apportioned among the banks according to their capital and surplus combined. In that way there would be no possibility of favoriteism, and each bank would obtain deposits in propertion to the security which it could offer in its own resources and also in proportion to

The law under which such deposits are now made, namely, section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes, provides that: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the association thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the osit of United States bonds and otherwise. for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the

seble money deposited with them. It is suggested it at this be motified so that the Government of the control of the bank, together with the Hability of its stockholders. To the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. As the national banks are bettered and supervised by it, and their condition constantly subject to rederal inspection, it would seem that the Treasury would be amply secured in making deposite in the manner outlined above. The business of the country has always had to the work of the country has always had to the will inquestionably labor under that dissevantage until the Sub-Treasury system is abolismed or at least modified radically.

The present trouble dates from last November, when the subject of contracting the Government deposits in national banks was first growing worse ever since. A few people in wait street know that the Administration was so frightened as to the financial optical selection without the subject of resuming deposite in a national banks was practically decided and without consulting Air. Windom. The salive will be a subject as the public has been led to believe.

Wall street, not in the speculative sense, but as the financial centre of the country, is beginned as the financial optical selection of the subject as the public has been led to believe.

Wall street, not in the speculative sense, but as the financial centre of the country, is beginned to the subject as the public has been led to believe.

Wall street, not in the speculative sense, but as the financial centre of the country, is beginned to sale what has become of the amendative the subject as the public has been led to believe.

Wall street, not in the speculative sense, but as the financial centre of the country, is beginned to sale the subject of the country of the subject of the subj

the Chamber of Commerce was held in the afternoon to talk about the exaction of the new duties under the McKinley bill. President Simmons of the Fourth National Bank offered these resolutions.

Whereas, It is provided in or by the so called McKinley artif bill that the time for removing the goods now is and shall not extend beyond the let of November next

and Whereas, The limited time allowed for such removal would cause an unusual demand for money from important, and thereby increase the present arringency of the money market at a time when all the currency is needed for stop moving purpose. therefore, Realved, That it is the sense of this Chamber that it would be greatly for the benefit of the entire commercial and business interests of the country that the time for removing goods now in bond be extended to Feb. 1. Its), and this Chamber urgently requests that the bill be so amended.

Mr. Simmons is a Democrat, but the resolu-tions were seconded by Mr. Cornellus V. Bilss, a Republican, and were unanimously adopted. Col. Frederick Conking auguseting that copies be sent to the Freeddent, to the President of the Sennte, and Speaker Reed. Auditor Perry of the Custom Rouse yester-day prepared for Edward H. Ammidown the actual amount of goods in warehouse up to Sept. 1 for the last three years. It was:

sept 1, 1886.

Sept 1, 1890.

This conclusively demonstrates the actual increase from Sept 1, 1888, to Sept 1, 1890, to \$2,702.713

This conclusively demonstrates the actual increase from Sept 1, 1888, to Sept 1, 1890, to \$2,722.010. Furthermore, it was learned that seven-sights of the increase are consigned goods and will be returned in the event of their not finding a market. In other words, the woods have not been actually purchased, and the new duties are not obligatory upon them. There is no doubt in the estimation of merchants that a good part of them will be returned to their foreign owners.

CHICAGO, Sept 16.—Senator C. B. Farwell writes the following letter to the Inter-Ocean:

"I see a good deal said in the papers about the tightness in the money market, and that Scoretary Windom has been called upon to relieve it. The finances of the country can never be in a healthy condition when it is required that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be asked to step in and relieve a stringency which periodically occurs. No one man should have it in his power to make money either cheap or dear. The Government is collecting more money than it spends, so that according to the last Treasury statement there is now locked up in their arious Sub-Treasuries of the country \$107,000,000 over and above the liabilities of the Government.

"The total amount held in the various Sub-

up in thestarious Sub-Treasuries of the country \$107,000,000 over and above the liabilities of the Government.

"The total amount held in the various Sub-Treasuries is something over \$700,000,000, and the Government holds as security for this vast sum of money the bonds of the respective Sub-Treasurers, signed by their friends for about one-fortisth of this amount. Now, if the Sub-Treasuries could be wholly abolished and money deposited in the national banks, with adequate security taken for the whole amount instead of one-fortieth, which is given by those who now hold this money. Mr. Windom would not be required to go into Wall street to regulate the finances. The money would be safer than it now is, and a half million of money per annum would be saved by the abolition of this system. There never was any good reason for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system, and it ought to be forthwith repealed."

TO TUNNEL NEW YORK BAY.

A Bill in Congress Providing for the Carry. ing Out of Mr. Wiman's Plan.

The scheme to connect Etaten Island and Long Island by a tunnel under New York Bay at the narrowest point of the channel is beginning to take definite shape. A bill to authorize the construction of such a tunnel was intro duced in Congress yesterday by Representative Covert of New York, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The concern seeking the franchise from Congress is the New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railroad Company, a corporation of which Erastus Wiman is President. The plans of the projectors are now given

out for the first time. The immediate point in view is to give the trunk lines now centering out for the first time. The immediate point in view is to give the trunk lines new centering on the Jersey shore a Brooklyn terminus. The ultimate plans, it is said, have some connection with Austin Corbin's scheme for a great landing place of ocean steamships at Montauk. Long island, but nothing is said about that end of the enterprise by the projectors.

Mr. Wiman's company was incorporated three years ago, and he says that the physical features of the enterprise have been thoroughly investigated, and that there is no doubt about the feasibility of the scheme. The route, as it has been laid out, is from the Arthur Kill bridge across the centre of Staten Island behind the hills, and it comes out at Stapleton, on the east shore. The route is about six miles long. It has been surveyed, and a part of the right of way has already been purchased. The point where it is intended to begin tunnelling is about a mile back of Stapleton, and it is declayed that the descent to the lowest point under the bay can be made very gradual. The water is only thirty-five feet deep at the deepest spot, so that the tunnel need not be greatly depressed. The material nearly all the way is believed to be a hard scapastone, which is easily worked, but very strong, and will not require much artificial support. The point of excess on the Long Island side is designed to be a short distance south of Bay Ridge, whence the route contemplated is: From the mouth of the tunnel across Gowanus Bay, and along Columbia street to Atlantic avenue. Crossing over Atlantic avenue, through a block to Furman

contemplated is: From the mouth of the tunnel across Gowanus Bay, and along Columbia
street to Atlantic avenue. Crossing over Atlantic avenue, through a block to Furman
street, and along that street to the Fulton
Ferry house, where nearly all of the elevated
and surface railroads terminate. From Fulton
street it is proposed to run along Water street
in a northeasterity direction, to the mouth of
Wallabout Bay, and after crossing it, follow
First and Franklin streets to Newtown Croek,
From this point the road is designed to run
along the water front until it meets the projected East River tunnel.

Mr. Wiman said yesterday that the cost of
the tunnel proper—about two and one-half
miles long—would be about \$1,250,009 per mile,
and that the total cost of construction would
be about \$6,000,000, according to the estimates
of Heman Clark. He affirms that the necessary capital will be forthcoming, and that the
work will be completed three years after it is
begun. Mr. Wiman is very sanguine about the
enterprise. He estimates that the eaving in
cost of coal which Brooklyn burns would in itself pay the interest on the cost of construction. He says:

"Over two million tons are annually consumed in these cities, and fifty cents on half of
this amount could be saved by the economy
possible from avolding its delivery by water
and hoisting it out of canal boats. No special
connection is contemplated with any one read.
The idea is simply to afford trackage for the
elight or nine trunk lines which in New Jersey
converge near the Arthur Kill bridge on their
approach to New York. Of course, if this
scheme could be still further extended so as to
include a bridge across the East River a perfect connection could thus be afforded with
the Eastern Bates."

POTTER, LOVELL & CO.'S METHODS. More Shady Pinaucial Transactions Con

BOSTON, Sept. 16.-Still the trouble piles up around Bankers Potter & Lovell. They haven't been arrested again on any criminal charge, although there is a man here from compel Boston's dethroned financiers to pay mother visit to the criminal court. That another visit to the criminal court. That man's name is William H. Vannortwick. He says he has been treated in the same manner that Charles Richardson of Philadelphia alleges that he was served if Mr. Vannortwick decides to begin criminal proceedings the charges will be similar to those brought against Potter & Lovell yesterday. According to the bill in equity filed today by Lawyers Ball and Tower before the Supreme Court, Mr. Vannortwick sent a note for \$50,000 to the Potter-Lovell Company last August to be discounted. He sent \$62,000 in good collaierals, which the Potter-Lovell Company hypothecated, and which were subsequently sold.

A Dog Saves a Boy's Life.

BOSTON, Sept. 16,-Harry Gordon, 3 years old was saved from death yesterday by a New-foundland dog. The little fellow, accompanied by the dog, was waiking along the tracks of the Boston, Revere beach and Lynn Ballivoad when a train bore down upon them. The boy's mother was running to asve him, but she was too far away to do anything. Just before the train reached the little fellow the dog for the first time became aware of the danger. The animal took in the situation at a giance. He asized the boy's clothing, and dragged him from the track just in time to essape the wheels.

Severament Londs. In Idaho and other inter-mountain States are millione of acres of land open to entry, mader the desert land of LETS. or agency take open to entry, mader the desert bind act of 1971.

Every mean or wemman is emitted to 200 acres of this gaid, which cost fall, or 20 cense per nore, with one deliag per nore mayable in three veers.

It is not heades ary to live on this lead, but it is necessary to see it before thing. The law requires that the lead to it is required that the conting tricket within three years, and irrigation court panies are now as work watering the Eastern Liabo country protety thereightly.

When this lead is brought under the ditch it is the most symphosistic in the world.

The Chicago Union Facility and Eastern Rainvey will run an excerption from Chicago to this load within now weedle, and all information about the lead and the excession can be head by calling on or adversing R. A. Groom, 4th Erondway, New York otherwise.

HAMILTON'S LUCKLESS END.

DR. GREEN TELLS IN DETAIL HOW

Lettere Arrive from the Idaho Hanch Bringing the Same Story-Eva's Attor-ney Says that His Death Wins Her Case, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.-Dr. J. O. Green of New York city arrived here last night from Montana. Dr. Green is the man who found the dead body of Robert Ray Hamilton in the Snake River. He gives the details as follows: "Mr. Hamilton had a ranch at the lower end of Jackson Lake, near Yellowstone Park. This he called his southern ranch. He had another across the mountains, called his northern ranch, where he had a lot of men at work building a hotel for the accommodation of travellers. On the 28d of August he started on horseback from the southern ranch to the northern ranch. He left a note for his partner. Mr. Sargent, with whom he lived, telling of his journey. He did not reach the northern

ranch, and Sargent, becoming alarmed, got

out search parties, and the neighbors were

soon looking in all directions for some trace of Mr. Hamilton. "I was on a hunting expedition and was encamped with a party on the banks of the Snake River in a very wild and romantic part of the Rocky Mountains and while we were here one of the parties looking for Mr. Hamilton arrived. They said that they had found Mr. Hamilton's horse and dogs. The horse still had the saddle on to which was strapped the hindquarter of an antelope, which it was evident Hamilton had shot but a short while pefore his death. We commented on the in dications shown by the condition of the animals and agreed that it was probable that Mr. Hamilton had been drowned in attempting to ford Snake River.

"We parted for the night resolving to make thorough search of the river pext day when there would be light enough to see the bottom as well as the shores. The next morning our own party started out in the search for Mr Hamilton. We got a flat-bottomed boat, and part of us got in it in order to search the middle of the stream. Other men went along either shore. At some distance below the camp we found a large pool of water, where the river has comparatively little current, and at the lower end of this pool were two large pine trees uprooted in the stream. I was somewhat ahead of the boat, and the men on foot called attention to these trees and suggested that the body of the unfortunate man might be that the body of the unfortunate man might be found there. The bank of this place was cut under by the stream and it was impossible to get very close on horseback, but the boatmen soon saw the body close under the shelving bank and by the sid of my tether rope it was towed clear of the brush and brought near the shore. Here a large place of canwas, used for camp bedding, was passed under the corpse and it was then brought to the shore intact.

"The body had undoubtedly been in the water for many days. I noticed that the water had stopped at 9:30 o'clock. We concluded from this that Mr. Hamilton, after killing the antelope, had attempted to cross the river at night and had been drowned. He had probably observed a rock bar projecting some forty yards in the river but a short distance above where we had camped, and had been tempted to seek a ford there. He was a good swimmer, and had probably cast himself loose from his horse and attempted to water weeds were twisted around Mr. Hamilton's spurs, and we thought that being entangled with them might have caused his drowning. There were no marks of violence whatever on his body. He had a small amount of money in his cockets, a beit nearly full of catridges around his waist, and a book of flies for trout fishing in his pocket with his name on the case.

"Our party broke camp the next day and left the bady in charge of Mr. Sargent. One of the found there. The bank of this place was ent on the case.

"Our party broke camp the next day and left the body in charge of Mr. Sargent. One of the party had a camera and took views of the place selected for the grave. These views will be forwarded to the Hamilton family."

Clark, which represented the dead man in his suit to amuni the marriace with Eva Hamilton: announcing the arrival there of letters from Idan giving the details of young Hamilton: drowning. He at once telegraphed for the letters. They were written by John D. Nargent, keeper of the ranch, and Casimir de R. Moore of Sing Bing, who has goe out there to Visit Hamilton. This "Mary Mera. Sept. 2, 1890.

"Dran Sin—On Saturday, Aug. 23, while I was at Kaintuck Post Office, Idaho, for our mai and reight for the ranch, your brother. Robert Ray Hamilton, was accidentally drowned in Epake Hiver, about aix miles below the outlet cranch alexe—subtudy him. Hard Hamilton, the presented him not to go. For the lower end of the lake, it is the Sheridan trail, on horseback, to hunt antelope.

"As you will see by the man enclosed, he had to the lake, it down Fritary stayed at the south camp that night, and started back Startridy night with an antelope head skin, and hams tied on his saddle, and went into the river after dark, half a mile above the ford, in about the worst place he could have struck. It seems that his source, it really was the only older in the river after dark, half a mile above the ford, in about the worst place he could have struck. It seems that his source, it really was the only older in the river where there is dead water. "I returned to the rench on Wednesday night, Aug. 27, at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Sargent said: Hamilton has not returned from his hunt,' and he said he would perhaps be gone two or three downs and the weight hanging as 1930 o'clock we found his bord. His watch had gone to the ranch on Saturday. I immediately sent an official measurer to turn out the best mountaineers in the lower valley to sarch for him. On Monday, Sept. I we found his bord was a countaineers in the lower valley to sarch for him. On Monday, Sept. I we found his bord was a countaineers in the lower color as Schulzura. Gille (Gilbert M. Sept., T. land i have just a struck had stopped at 9:30 o'clock Saturday sight, Aug. 27.

"He was tr

mit the right of the family to sue for the property if they could prove what they allege."

Hamilton's testimony that Eva represented that the child Beatrice was his and here, and by this representation decided him and entrapped him into a marriage contract is on renord in the Tombs Police Court.

Hamilton's ranch is in Binsham county in the southeastern part of Idabo. It is a hundred miles from Poentello, and the nearest Post Office is Kaintuck forty miles distant, it is in the heart of the mountains and was of value chiefly as a hunting creserve, though Hamilton believed it had possibilities of development commercially from its proximity to Yellowstone Park.

Thenron, Sept. 16.—There was a report today that Mrs. Hamilton had broken down completely, and was unconscious, but there was no truth in it.

"She is very much disturbed," and Matron Patterson of the State prison, but she has been able to work a little, and I have no doubt will keep up. She desires above everything else to be let alone. If a pardon is to be denied her, and she must serve her form out, she wants to do it without attracting any more public attention. It makes her punishment a thousand fold greater."

\$98,750,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Six Cente Once Awarded, but the Sutt I Only Sixteen Years Old.

Judges Wallace and Shipman of the United States District Court filed decisions on Satur-day in the famous suit of the Webster Loom Company against the carpet firm of Elias S Higgins & Co. for the recovery of nearly for the "wire motion" used in forming the pile" in tapestry carpets. The suit has been pending since 1874. Many of the original littgants and their counsel are dead. The decisions are practically in favor of the Higgins Company, although the demand of the plain tiffs is nominally sustained The Higgins firm had used a wire attachmen

to a loom on which body Brussels, Wiltons

velvets, tapestries, and other pile carpets were woven. This work was originally done by hand. The same patent was used by the Bigelow Carpet Company and the Roxbury Carpet Company of Boston, and the three firms Carpet Company of Boston, and the three firms had a monopoly and grew rich. In 1871 the patent expired and the Higgins Company adopted a new wire motion upon sixty-one of its looms. This was what the Webster Company pany declared was an Infringement of patent. Suit was begun in 1874, with Clarence E. Beward and E. N. Dickerson as counsel for the Webster Company and Judge Hoar. Senator Evarts, and George Gifford representing the Higgins Company. In 1873 Judge Wheeler of the Circuit Court decided in favor of Higgins, holding that the Webster patent was invalid. In 1882 the Sureme Court reversed this decision. Commissioner Shields was appointed master to ascertain the damages due the Webster Company. Experts were employed, and two years later damages were fixed by them at \$28,750,000. A long and remarkable examination followed before the master. Lawyer Griffin for the Higginses kept William G. Smith. Presidentiof the Webster Company, on the witness stand for two years. He asked 6.294 questions, the answers to which filled 2.384 printed pages. The claim gradually melted down to \$1,500,000. a reduction of \$27,250,000. or a saving of \$4,300 for each question asked.

In January, 1888, 1,200 printed pages of evidence were submitted to Commissioner Shields. It took him six months to get through them, and in the following December he reported awarding the Webster Company had claimed at the time the suit was brought. But the earpet company showed that other free machines in the intervening period, less what it was calculated could have been made if the carpet company showed that other free machines had meantime been invented, and Commissioner Shields held that this should be considered and that the Webster Company had failed to establish that its patent was better than these free inventions, and hence that it could claim no compensation.

The Webster Company appealed, and Judge Shiman reversed the decision, but this decision has again been reversed, and Commissioner Shields fold failed a not proven the surfaced with the p had a monopoly and grew rich. In 1871 the patent expired and the Higgins Company

THERE'S STILL BRICK IN SIGHT The Grand Jury Invoked in the Strike-

The committee appointed by the Association of Brick Manufacturers to find law for the indictment of the walking delegates for conspiracy in trying to injure the business of the four Verplanck Point firms by boycotting their brick consulted yesterday with its counsel, George Bliss. After consideration of the proofs presented. Col. Bliss decided that the charge could be sustained, and the committee accordingly told him to go ahead and make out a case to be submitted to the Grand Jury. The walking delegates laugh at the legal campaign of the manufacturers, declaring that it would be impossible to prove a charge of conspiracy. They declare, too, that if an indictment is found, they will seek to have the leading members of the association indicted for conspiracy

found, they will seek to have the leading members of the association indicted for conspiracy to boycott New York brick dealers, brick handlers, and builders. It is a poor rule, they think, that won't work both ways.

Representatives of the Brickhandlers' Union called upon Assistant District Attorney Davis, with a view to ascertaining whether certain members of the Brick Manufacturers' Association could be indicted. A conference was held later between Recorder Smyth. District Attorney Fellows, Mr. Davis, and several members of the Grand Jury. It is said that it had reference to the oresence of several gentlemen on the Grand Jury who are indirectly interested, on the side of the manufacturers in the strike. It is understood that if Col. Fellows determines to submit the case, steps will be taken to retire these gontlemen from the Grand Jury. Several barges of both contract and sucker brick arrived yesterday. The rain prevented the handling of the contract brick by the crews. Iesterday was not the first day the bad weather had made itself feli in the brick war. For a week or more building operations have been so much delayed by the rain that the scarcity of brick has not become nearly so apparent as it would have been in fine weather. The clouds fight against the manufacturers, the delegates think.

A conference was held in Clarendon Hall last night between representatives of the Board of Walking Delegates, the Knight of Labor, and the Central Labor Federation to try and effect a peaceable settlement of the trouble between these organizations. Samuel Gompers was present, and after some discussion, it was resolved to unite to fight the Brick Manufacturers' Association.

A strike is threatened in the brick yard of

ers' Association.
A strike is threatened in the brick yard of Canda & Kane this morning against non-union

ALBANY, Sept. 16.-Cluett, Coon & Co., the largest collar and shirt manufacturing com-pany in Troy, was to-day fined \$20 in the police court of that city for the violation of the fac-tory laws in working women overtime. Extory laws in working women overtime. ExBeaker Parierson was the attorney for the
defence. This is the firm which through its
watchman, one night last week excluded Deptry Factory Inspector Hooley from its premties when he endeavored to enter the building
to investigate whether the law was violated,
wm. F. Lee, the night watchman, is also being
prosecuted under the Penal Code for obstructing a State officer in the performance of his
duty. The factory inspectors say they are
preparing suits against other parties in this
vicinity for overworking minors and employing children under 14 years of age.

The Army of West Virginia.

Pankunanuno, W. Va., Sept. 16.—The four-teenth annual reunion of the army of West Vir-ginis began here to-day. The reunion is held in a beautiful grove at the edge of the city. Gen. W. H. Gibson addressed the army this evening in the great tent which will accommo-date 10,000 people. To merrow the grand par-ade of military and civil authorities will be re-viewed by Gov. Pigning and staff. By to-mor-row it is estimated 80,000 soldiers and visitors will be here.

Fastest Tening to the World, Fastest Tentas to the worth,
The Royal Rise Line trains between New York, Philadeiphin Belittings and Washington via Jersey Cehtral,
leading and R. & O., are not only the Janest trains in
the work but their equipment is the finest ever built,
and embraces all the divisors and applicaces to excess
contriguate contact that are imports to the tore builties
and extent that are imports to the tore builties
are venturing an expense of the Priliman's anti-see
ground Series, and facied by seem, and lighted by
printing device, and facied by seem, and lighted by

AN ASSASSIN LAY IN WAIT.

BIRK SHOT IN THE BACK BY HIS " WIFE'S" EX-BUSBAND.

The Dying Man Seems to Think Dieste Mad a Right to Shoot Rim-RelMakes a Will Giving the Woman All,

Francis Birk, a foreman in the moulding department of Pottier, Stymus & Co., at Fortyfirst street and Lexington avenue, left the fac-tory to get his lunch at noon yesterday. He walked down the east sidewalk of Lexington avenue. On the southeast corner of Forty-first street a tall, middle-aged man who was walking along behind him, drew a revolver, and without a word, shot him in the back. Birk fell on his face in the street, and lay motionless. The man who had shot him stood still and looked at him a moment. Then he put the revolver in his pocket, turned around, walked up to Forty-second street and down toward Third avenue.

Peter Shopp, a driver for Potter, Stymus & Co., was sitting at his lunch in the factory when the shot was fired, and he ran out in the street and saw Birk lying on the ground and the man walking away. James Crafton, a foreman in the factory, was in a restaurant around the corner in Forty-first street. He found a crowd standing around the prostrate form of Birs. Driver Shopp found Patrolman O'Hara, and O'Hara ran after the assassin. He found him standing at Forty-second street and Third avenue, apparently waiting for a car to go

O'Hara took his prisoner back and found half a dozen men carrying Birk to the Hos pital for the Ruptured and Crippled at Lexing pital for the Ruptured and Crippled at Lexing-ton avenue and Forty-second street. At the hospital Birk was laid on a stretcher, and be-fore his wound had been attended to O'Hara brought his prisoner up beside him. Before the policeman had a chance to ask the wound-ed man whether the prisoner had shot him the prisoner said, fiercely: "You raseal, you, I have now avenged my children. I'm square with you for my chil-dren."

dren."

Bird looked and said: "I'm obliged to you.
Diestel, for the pains you have taken to do
this." Distel. for the pains you have taken to do this."

The policeman hurried the prisoner around to the Thirty-fifth street police station. There he described himself as George Diestel. 51 years old, of 49 Avenue A. He said he was married, but did not live with his wife. He was locked up. Birk was carried to Bellevue Hospital. Foreman Crafton went to Mott Havan for Birk's wife. Dr. Wood found that the builet had cut the spinal cord and splintered the spinal column. Crafton got to the hospital with a woman who said she was Birk's wife. Birk was then under anæsthetics. She became hysterical on seeing him. She is acquainted with Coroner Messemer. and when he reached the hospital she recognized him.

The Coroner had known her as Mrs. Diestel. She had lived with Diestel in Ninth street, around the corner from the Coroner's home. He addressed her as hirs. Diestel.

"No," she said; "I am Mrs. Birk. The man who is shot is my busband."

Then she said that she had left Diestel three years ago because he was cray and ill treated her. Birk, she said, had boarded at their house, and her husband was jealous and falsely accused her of being too intimate with Birk. Birk

which all the shad left Diestel three years ago because he was crazy and ill treated her. Birk, she said hat she had left Diestel three years ago because he was crazy and ill treated her. Birk, she said had boarded at their house and her husband was lealous and taisely accused her of being too intimate with Birk. Birk left the house when she told him of it. He had only been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband can't been gone a few days when her husband paid Diestel the marriage they came to New York to live, and her husband bought a house at 359 Walton avenue. Mot Haven Her husband paid Diestel 330, she said, to give up all claim to her husband hought a house at 359 Walton avenue. Mot Haven Her husband paid Diestel 330, she said, to give up all claim to her husband hought a house at 359 Walton avenue. Mot Haven Her husband paid Diestel 330, she said, to give up all claim to her husband hought a house at 359 Walton avenue. Mot Haven Her husband paid Diestel 330, she said, to give up all claim to her husband hought a house at 359 Walton avenue. Mot Haven Her husband paid Diestel 330, she said, to give up all claim to her husband husb he lived, and asked the Coroner to see that it was carried out. Crafton signed as a witness. Mrs. Diestel, or Birk, is pretty. At the hospital she wore a black silk drees, a dark hat trimmed with black ribbon, kid gloves, and she carried a gold-headed cane. Birk might be called a handsome man. He is above medium height and has a full sandy beard and wavy hair, which he brushes straight back. He speaks several languages. The couple have lived in Mott Haven about six months, and were respected by their neighbors, none of whom knew the story of Mrs. Diestel's former marriage.

The couple have lived in Mott Haven about six months, and were respected by their heighbors, none of whom knew the story of Mrs. Diestel's former marrisare.

Diestel was taken before Justice Welde in the Yorkville Police Court shortly after his arrest. He is a fine looking man and well educated. Ex-Judge Otterbourg appeared for him. He was remanded to await the result of Birk's injuries. To a reporter he made a statement similar to the one made by Birk to the Coroner; he claimed, however, that Birk had stolen his wife's affections when he boarded with them, and that the couple were unduly intimate at that time. He had three children, he said. The oldest was a girl 13 years old. The other two were boys, one 10 and the other 5 years old. The two eldest were in the Juvenile Asylum and the youngest lived with him. He had got a divorce from hie wife, he said. Regarding the shooting, he said:

"I was out to day to see about having my youngest boy taken care of away from home and was coming down town about noon, I was nervous and excited and half out of my mind. As I went down Lexington avenues I saw Birk—well. I have nothing else to say.

Diestel boarded with Mirs. Rose Rence at 49 Avenue A. He was known as a quiet, inoffensive man, given to brooding over trivial troubles. He never said anything at his boarding house about his trouble with his wife. He had barded at the biace more than a year. He told his boarding mistrees that he was a sewing machine agent. He came home at 7 o'clock every night and went out to a lunch reom immediately. He would return at 9 o'clock and go to bed, and would get up and start to work at 7 in the morning he thought a good deal of his children, and taked about them continually when he was in the house. He was not in the habit of carrying a revolver. Mrs. Rence said. Birk may live several days.

A pistol with six chambers loaded was taken away from Diestel at the was at the factory by goodent when he met Birk.

A ROBBER ROBBED.

A Weman Steals 83,000 of Yanger's Stelen

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.-A strange story came to light in Justice Prindiville's court this morning. A Philadelphia embezzier appeared against Eva Lowry, proprietor of a disreputable house. The woman was charged with tarceny, in stealing \$2,000 from George C. incenty. In stealing \$2,000 from George C. Yunger. Yunger is a self-confessed embezzier to the amount of \$3,000, and a Philadelphia detective stood behind him while he told the Court his story. Until Aug. 27 he was head bookkeeper and confidential clerk for O. C. Hempstead & Co. Sprokers in Philadelphia.

That afternoon he waiked into Mr. Hempstead's office and asked him to sign a check for \$50 to be used in the business. The broker put his name to the paper and the clerk disappeared. But the check proved to be a biank one, left so purposely, and the ingenious confidential business adviser at once filled it out for \$3,000. The firm's bankers reachly cashed the check and with \$3,000 in his peckets unger started on a tour of dissipation which ended in his robbery last night by a courtesen. His complaint to the police led to revealing these facts. Tunger will be sent back to Philadelphia.

Police Sergenate Transferred, Police Sergeant Exra Strope was transferred yesterday from the Eidridge street station to

Pive Enights of Labor Did the Work-Three Tell the Whole Story.

TROY. Sept. 16.-Detectives Pinkerton and Humphrey, who have had the management of the investigation of the train wrecking mear Castleton, came here to-night and visited the District Attorney's office. After a brief conference the party repaired to the residence of Hen, R. A. Parmenter, counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. There the written confessions of Reed, Cain, and Buett were produced.

Reed's is sworn to in the presence of seven witnesses; those of the others are attested by three persons. The statements are to the effect that only the five men under arrest had any hand in the wrecking. They are all members of the Knights of Labor, and their object in wrecking the train was to injure the railroad company.

They did not pick out any special train, and it mattered not whether the train was a passenger or a freight. The confessions also state just how the job was done, and that all the preparations were made at secret sessions in Albany. No action looking to the dastardly work was taken at any meetings of the local assembly of which the prisoners are members

WANTS \$100,000 FROM GEN. BUTLER. Mr. Darling's Claim to the Proceeds of New Mexico Grant.

A transaction involving the purchase of the Neora grant, about 827,000 acres of land in New Mexico, has resulted in two suits against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, brought by E. N. Darling of 738 Madison avenue, for the recovery of over \$100,000. The suits were begun in the Supreme Court, but, upon the application of Gen. Butler, Judge Lawrence yesterday removed them to the United States Circuit

About twenty years ago Mr. Darling, Stephen B. Elkins, Samuel S. Smoot of Washington, and T. B. Catron of Santa Fé obtained titles and T. B. Catron of Santa F6 obtained titles to about one-half of the grant, divided equally among the four. Mr. Darling alleges that in December. 1883, he transferred his share to Gen. Butler, at his request, the General giving a declaration of trust that he would hold the land for sale, and, in the ovent of fallure to seli, would return it within aix months. The General also agreed that if there was a sale he would pay Darling an amount equal to the price received by Elkins for Catron, for his share. It is asserted that Butler, in February, 1885, agreed to pay Darling \$70,000 for his one-quarter interest, and made payment under this agreement amounting to \$10,000. These payment ceased a year ago, leaving a balance, as Mr. Darling asserts, of \$60,000. It is for this balance that Mr. Darling asks in the first action. He also desires an accounting.

In the second suit Mr. Darling seeks to recover about \$43,000. Smoothad given Darling a mortgage on one-half of his quarter interest, and subsequently, with Darling's consent, transferred his share to Gen. Butler. The General agreed to sell the land at not less than eighty cents an acre. Of the proceeds he was to hold one-half to satisfy Darling's mortgage, Smoot's share, which comprised about 108,000 acres, was finally sold to the Union Land and Grazing Company, but, as Darling alleges, Gen. Butler never accounted to him for the proceeds. to about one-half of the grant, divided equally

to use in case of trouble.

As he was returning down stairs Bevanare, who had been having hot words with hirs. Langdon, drew a revolver and shot her twice, once in the throat. He then shot himself. As soon as Langdon heard the shots he rushed toward Bevanare's prostrate form and sent six bullets into his face, He then carried his wife into the house, where she died a few moments later. Langdon has been arrested and taken to Clinton.

NOT AN ABDUCTION.

Mabel Grainger Was Glad to Get Away With Mr. Johnston's Assistance. An attempt to befriend a child cost George

W. Johnston, Jr., of 58 West 100th street, imprisonment in the West 100th street police atstion Monday night and his father and William E. Graham a midnight journey through the rain to Haverstraw. It happened in this way: Mabel Granger, 15 years old, came from Lon-don three years ago to live with her married Mabel Granger, 15 years old, came from London three years ago to live with her married sister, Mrs. Charles K. Adkins. at 1.790 Ninth avenue. Last Saturday the child disappeared. Mr. Adkins believed Mr. Johnston, Jr., knew where the child had gone. Mr. Johnston, Jr., admitted that he knew her whereabouts. but refused to give Mr. Adkins any information, whereupon Mr. Adkins appealed to the police, and Mr. Johnston was locked up on a charge of abduction. His father and Mr. Granam went to the station to offer ball, and said that Mabel was near Haverstraw with a Mrs. Secor. The Sergeant refused to accept ball, and Graham and Johnston, Sr., went to Haverstraw and brought Mabel back to prove that she had not been abducted.

The whole party assembled in the Harlem court yesterday. Mabel told Agent. Wilson of the Gerry society that Mr. Adkins frequently best and sometimes kicked her, and that she had asked Mrs. Johnston to find a place where she could live more happily. Mrs. Johnston took her to Mrs. Secor., who had adopted two other little girls and had given them each a plece of land to build a house on when they got married, as each had done.

Fust Peises in the Pork.

Put Petson in the Pork,

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.—At a big church dinner at Callerine. Davis county, on Sunday. 100 negroes ate some barbeened pork which had been poisoned with arsenic by unknown persons. Eight of the negroes are dead and twenty others are not expected to recover.
Every effort is being made to find the perpetrators of the crime. A revival meeting was in progress at the church, and the members gave a dinner to all visitors on Sunday. Flenty of barbeoued pork was provided, but those who ate at the first table soon became visiently ill.

The Befeet In Miles Ogie's Counterfeit Note, Chief Brooks of the New York division of the U. S. Secret Service, says the report that United States detectives are looking for counerfeits near Toronto has no foundation. has discovered a marked and easily noted defect in the counterjeit note in the Germania Sational Bank of New Orleans, supposed to have been made by the famous Miles Ogia. The figure 9 in the charter number, 1591, is not shaded as are the other figures and therefore looks much smaller. This counteriest is admitted to be the best made in twenty-five years.

Young Has Squared Things. It was reported in this city yesterday that

the alleged shortage in the accounts of Louis T. Young, the clerk in the Philadelphia Health Bureau who was reported to have squandered Bureau who was reported to have squandered \$1.700 on a New York actress, had been made good by Young's family, and that all differ-ences between the elerk and the officials had been adjusted. It was and yesterday that the actress was a protty woman, who is not now under engagement, and who never played with Miss Laura Room,

THE TRAIN WRECKING CONFESSED. WE MUST ALL BE COUNTED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AT THE FIRST TEST THE REPUBLICAN FIGURES GO UNDER.

The Health Board Counts the Second Ward, Raises it Nearly 80 Per Cent, and Calls on the Mayor for a True Enumeration,

Eleven sanitary policemen of the Board of Health completed yesterday a census of the Second ward. They found the population to be 1.196. The Republican census made the population 922. The difference is 274, or 29.71 per cent, added to the census figures.

If the other wards of the city would yield as well in a recount the 1,513,501 which the census gives as the total population of the city would be raised to 1,963,162. The Second is not a typical ward, and no such proportion of increase is looked for over the whole city, but no loubt remains in the minds of the Health Commissioners that the city has been greatly undercounted. The Board adopted this resolution:

statistics of this department and numerous well-established instances of omission, point clearly to the fact that the recent census, as announced, is both inaccurate and incomplete and

Whereas, A correct census is necessary in the compilation of the vital statistics of this city, and for the proper computation of matters city, and for the proper computation of matters relating to sanitation, as well as to business prosperity; therefore

"Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and is hereby requested to procure to be made a complete enumeration of the inhabitants of this city, and that all facts in the possession of this department bearing on the spirit of this resolution be presented with this preamble and resolution."

resolution be presented with this preamble and resolution."
Incidentally the Board has rescued the Second ward from the reproach brought upon its sanitary condition by Mr. Porter's census. In 1888 the deaths were 23 or 20.52 in a thousand. In 1889 there were 28 deaths or a rate of 24.95 in a thousand on the population of 1890, according to Mr. Porter's figures. But 28 deaths in a population 1.196 is a rate of only 18.25.

The Mayor will receive this report to-day and will act on it without delay. He did not care to say anything yesterday about the methods he will take to insure affective enumeration of the city. He received this letter from Samuel Stern of 59 East Eighty-sixth street:

ter from Samuel Stern of 59 East Lighty-sixth street:

"DEAR SIR: If you will deputipe a reliable officer to call upon Mr. Jacob Pfeiffer, optician. Third avenue, near Sixty-seventh street, whose private recidence is in the block of houses on the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh street, and the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh street, and Third avenue, that gentleman will tell your deputy that in the said block at least fifty families reside, and that not one name of any of these residents was taken by the enumerators at the last United States census enumerators at the last United States census enumeration. I write you of this fact, knowing in advance that you will attend to the same. To reduce the population of this great city, it appears to me as it will to you and to every unblassed citizen, was the main object of these United States census manipulators.

THE GONENESS OF THE WETHERS.

If There Be Faith in Prophecy the Sun Will Shine To-day. If the spirit of official prophecy is not deelved the town may fold up its umbrefles today and come in out of the wet. It was just seven days ago that the dampness set in. The lingering storm put all its energies into the farewell thunder shower that struck us about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the moisture more than that which came down in cataracts for an hour and a half. The Government

for an hour and a half. The Government measurer said it would make a pond nine-tenths of an inch deep if spread evenly over the city. This is an unuenal rainfall. The lightning was like that of a midsummer shower and came in unexpected flashes, with an accompaniment of sharp thunder that set the horses on the streets jumping and trembling with fright.

A genial cloud dispeller from the frosty West is coming along to make the neighborhood smile again. So brush the mud off your trousers is go and brace un. There's frost in Missouri, and ice is on the mere and other places up in Dakotc and Minnesota. Hurrah!

The Weather.

Showers fell at intervals yesterday in the mis Atlantic and New England States and in the lake regions, and beavy showers in the early morning is Minnesota and Wisconsin. Elsewhere ever the country the weather was fair. The storm centre was over the lower lakes, moving northeast into Canada. It is the last of a succession of

depressions that have traversed the same course the past week, causing the unusually long spell of we weather. Following this storm is an area of high pres sure, with cooler, clear weather that is travelling southeast from the Daketas, and should envelop this a The temperature in Minnesota and the Dake touched the freezing point yesterday, light freeze occurring in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. A dense fog hung over the coast, with light winds generally blowing on shore.

In this city at 12½ the wind that had been blowing

steadily from the southeast during the morning shifted to northwest. At the same time the temperature dropped from 73°, the highest point reached, to 68°. At 1% a thunder storm with a few vivid flashes of lightning crossed the city from southwast to northeast. The rain fell in torrents until 2:25 P. M., giving a total rain-fall of nine-tenths of an inch, only one-half inch less than the total fall for the previous six days. The humidity averaged 80 per cent. for the day.

To-day and Thursday promise to be fair and cooler.

SIGNAL OFFICE PORDCAST TILL S P. M. WHONESDAY. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were re-For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain: cooler; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterk

fair Thursday.

For eastern New York, July, preceded by light ruin in southern partien; cooler; northwesterly winds; fair Thare day.

23For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jercey, and Delaware, fair, preceded by light rain; cooler; northwesterly winds; fair Thursday.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, pre-

peded by light rain; stationary temperature, winds coming northwesterly; fair Thursday and Friday. For western New York, western Pennsylvania, fair, recoded by light rain; stationary temperature, north erly winds; fair and warmer Thurday.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Masked robbers entered the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kand, in Surlington, lowe, yesterday, and, coering them with revolvers, stole over \$1,000 worth of valuables.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Four Norwegian vessels got in yesterday with over Music in Tomphins square this evening, at 8 o'clock, by Leibeid's Tweifth Seximent Band. A young man from Brooklyn was admitted to the Pasteur institute yesterday, which now has ten patients. M. D. S.—All three of your communications are received, but you must send your name and address to indure stendion.

insure attention.

One hundred members of the Central Association of Retail Liquer Dealers went to Albany yesterday to attend the State Association Convention.

Caps Leuis Wendel invited the Board of Aldermes, yesterday, to attend a picule of the First Battery N. Y. E. N. Y. at Lion Park, to ngit it be Board gravely consented to be the guesse of the Alderman of 1824.

Twenty seven inmates of three disorderly houses in west Third street, arrested by tapt, brozan, were fined \$10 and in the letters in Market Court yesterday, and the keepers of the houses were held in \$500 ball sect. Thomas bodd, whose daughter was married in this city on sunday availing to deerge w. Campbell of Chicago. son of the weatthy cattenna. J. I. Campbell of the nursery man of west Derby, mear Liverpool, and is not lift Thomas.

Bir Thomas.

The Board of Aldermen has granted permission to licensed venders to stand on the east site of Second avenue, between inventy-eighth and highly-first street, on Saturday nights, providing that they do not little the sizes. The Board of Aldermen has authorized the Police Commissioners to arrange for politing places, and ascent ballots, bouchs, and the other necessary supplies and apparamentoes for the commiss election, without public advertising tor bids.

Advertising for hide.

John Franklin, a steering passenger on the steamship Eme, which got in yesterity run. Bremen, tecamic rivers in the set of the versus and it suggifies two possesses to get tim by the tied any station, whence he was transferred to believe its was superament to get tim by the tied any station, whence he was transferred to believe. Its was superaminationary at Castie Garden.

The "C. & C." Execute Motors manufactured at one and dot Greenwich at, N. Y. are streaming the electropic machinery for the American From According